

WHEN HORSES ARE POISONED

When a horse, out at pasture or in the stall, is found staggering in a dozy condition with the pupils of the eyes dilated, it is usually apparent that he has eaten something that does not agree with him. The cause, of course, is not always the same. Bulletin No. 26, Scientific Series, of the Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, that can be had free on application to the Publications Branch of the Department explains at least one cause of this state of things. The authors, Messrs. S. Hadwen, D. V. S. Pathologist, and E. A. Bruce, V. S., Assistant Pathologist, tell of experiments by which it was found that bracken was frequently at fault. They say disease known as "staggers" has been prevalent on the Pacific slope for many years, and then proceed to detail the results of their research. To show the serious nature of the complaint they quote an instance in which of 24 horses, owned by 11 farmers, 16 died. Not only are the symptoms fully set forth, but the treatment that should be followed is given and the steps that should be taken for the eradication of the fern from the horse's feed, whether gathered in the field or supplied from the hayloft. The title of the bulletin, is "The Poisoning of Horses by the Common Bracken."

ALSACE-LORRAINE AND

"FEARNEITY."

The courage with which Maximilian Harden attacks the issue of Alsace-Lorraine is as notable as the stupidity and the arrogance with which the Reichsland has been ruled.

Harden sees that "not today, when old and new wounds bleed," would Germany willingly give up Alsace-Lorraine; but a popular vote might be conceivable "three years after the conclusion of peace." Then the two peoples might choose between "becoming two independent federal states" of Germany—something that was never yet offered them—or of returning to terribly weakened and threatened France."

Obviously Herr Harden is suggesting more than he dare say. It is something to raise the question. That question is why, after forty-six years; why, after 400,000 French sympathizers have emigrated; why, after their place has been more than filled by Germans; why, after every device of army, school, courts, press and church has been used to crush oppositions Alsace-Lorraine never became sufficiently German to be intrusted with self-government.

Bismarck opposed the annexation as a mistake. Zabern showed that it had been a failure. Harden truly says "that if Germans will help on the work of 'fraternity' after the war, 'the importance of frontier posts would decrease.' But is there anybody in Germany except Maximilian Harden who is capable of understanding it?

For Sale or to Let

In order to close the estate of late H. P. WOOD, Port Williams, the farm formerly occupied by him containing 156 acres of land is offered for sale. Said farm consists of 25 acres of dyke and twenty-five acres of orchard and the remainder in tillage land, this is one of the best stock farms in Kings County, and at this stage in our history, when mixes farming is so essential to success, it offers to the right man a golden opportunity to make good. If not sold it can be rented with a view to purchasing. This farm is offered at a bargain. Apply to

C. A. CAMPBELL, Agent
Port Williams



HORSE GOODS

If every description can be found here. There is not a thing missing what ought to be in it. Everything needed in stable, barn and harness room included. Every article has been gathered with great care, and you will not have a chance to complain about the quality.

W. E. RINGAN, WOLFVILLE

Moncton Officer Tells of His 35 Flights Over German Lines

LIEUT. J. W. PRICE MAKES RECORD FOR FLYING CORPS—ONLY SURVIVOR FROM ONE RAID IN GERMANY

St. John Telegraph—The many friends of Lieutenant John Warren Price, son of Claude W. Price, of the C. G. R., Moncton, will be glad to learn that he has distinguished himself overseas as a member of the R. F. C. In the language of the airmen he has been "over the top," thirty-five times. He is well known in St. John as he was here at one time with No. 9 Siege Battery.

The following is from an Edmonton (Alb.) paper of recent date and which appeared in a New Brunswick paper some days ago:

OVER THE TOP THIRTY-FIVE TIMES

(From Anne Merrill, V. A. D., London.)

"That old cap has been thirty-five times over the top," said Lieutenant John Warren Price, R. G. A., R. F. C., of Moncton (N. B.) as he twirled his edged leather hood around his hand, turning it inside out for inspection and drawing my attention to a skull-and-crossbones which had been inked in the leather by his own hand probably, as a devil to fate. The cap has evidently seen much service, and was about to be passed on to his younger brother, he said, who is just learning to fly—trying his wings, so to speak—at an aerodrome somewhere in England.

... Among airmen "over the top" means over the German lines and I think thirty-five times is a record for any member of the Royal Flying Corps. That record was made by Lieutenant Price, a survivor who went over on that very first bombing expedition into the interior of Germany, when the British government, after intermittent discussion extending over a year, at last decided to respond to the clamor of the people for reprisals.

They went, on one occasion, eighty miles into Germany—eighty miles beyond Alsace and Lorraine, remember; and from that far flight, Lieutenant Price was the only one to return. This daring young airman seems to have escaped without break or scratch, but the strain of night-flying, together with the tragedy of losing one's pals, has told on his nerves and his heart; and the doctor says it will be some time before he is able to fly again.

He is now convalescing in the Perkins Bull Hospital for Canadian officers on Putney Heath and already has experienced a "serendipity" from the Huns who 5 o'clock this morning. Most of the patients slept through the raid—the bombing and the gun-firing of Archie being no new sound to them. Two of the Bothas were down, the crews, of three each, captured.

"We treat the flying men well when we capture them," said Lieutenant Price, referring to the personal of the R. F. C. We always take them in to the military authorities.

"And what about the enemy?" I asked him. "Do they treat you well?" "Oh, yes," he replied; "though I don't know what they'd do to us if they caught us over German towns."

Asked what his sensations were like on his first air raid, Lieutenant Price said:

"We get so excited. We are wild to get over. It is something like buck fever—when you shoot your first moose. Afterwards you get afraid—sometimes—feel the horror of it."

He described the glorious moonlight nights of some of their thrilling journeys, and the satisfaction of being able to do what they were sent to do. They could see the bursts of the bombs and fires started—Well do we know what it is like here in England! Particularly were they pleased when bombing trains. It was great to see these put out of action.

"But it's the most awful sensation to be caught in the search-lights. You feel as though the whole world was looking at you. You feel as though you were about am-p-teen times bigger than you are!" said the observer, inserting a dash of characteristic Canadian slang which was good to hear.

Besides his well-worn hood, Lieutenant Price showed me a wonderful white silk parachute—which he called a "French hailing parachute." It is used to light the ground during a forced landing, and the French variety will light a surface of two and a half miles for the space of fifteen minutes, he explained.

When he brought the parachute out of his hand bag it was so compactly folded as to look hardly larger than a bath towel, but when he shook it out the firmly folds of that exquisite Japanese silk, it floated across the ward till it grew to the proportion of a bell tent. In fact it was larger, said the "showman" and then produced from the same bag, an English make, which was much smaller.

The French one would make a lovely evening dress, I suggested to which he replied that he supposed it would. "Or a wedding gown," I added on second thought, noticing its ivory whiteness.

"That's not in my line," laughed Lieutenant Price, in confirmation of which he drew out of an inner pocket a square silver case, smaller than a cigarette case, and flat. It was a sort of locket and contained two pictures—one of his mother and a sister. They had been with him all through those perilous night raids into Germany, his mascot.

"We fellows are all superstitious," this flying officer told me. "We carry queer things over with us. Everyone has a mascot, and not much else. We carry a tooth brush, a cheque book, and some of the fellows carry an extra pair of socks—I don't."

FARM MANURES

The Most Effective Fertilizer.

Farm manures constitute the cheapest and most effective of all forms of fertilizer, no matter what the character of the land. For increasing soil fertility this by-product of the farm stands unequalled. It may be rightly considered as one of the most valuable assets of the farm. "The more manure the more crops, the more crops the more cattle, the more cattle the more manure." This adage tells an absolutely true story. It furnishes the explanation of the fact that mixed farming is the most rational and economical system of agriculture, the one best suited to keep up the productiveness of the soil and the one under good management most likely to give the greatest profits.

THE WINTER'S MANURE.

The greater part of the manure applied to the land is produced in barn, stable and pigsty between autumn and spring. It is winter's manure that the farmer mainly depends on for the corn and root crops of the rotation. How can this manure be handled that the best possible returns may be obtained from it?

THE GREATER VALUE OF LIQUID MANURE

First the liquid excrement (urine) must be saved. It is far richer in nitrogen and potash, two most valuable fertilizing constituents, than the solid excrements (dung).

Thus weight for weight, the liquid manure, except in the case of the pig

contains much higher percentages of nitrogen and other elements. Furthermore, these elements are in a more available form for crop use, which greatly enhances their value.

Averaging results we find from 40 to 50 per cent of the total nitrogen excreted by farm animals is in the liquid portion; in the case of the cow the proportion frequently exceeds 50 per cent.

TIGHT FLOORS AND GUTTERS.

Thousands of dollars worth of plant food lie beneath old barns and stables in the Dominion due to leaky floors and gutters. The first step towards saving the liquid manure is to see that the floor upon which the animal rests and the gutter behind are sound and liquid-tight. A concrete floor and gutter solves the problem in the most complete and satisfactory way but if this is not practicable at present put the plank flooring and gutter in the best possible state of repair. Litter cannot perform the function of absorbing the liquid, the floor and gutter are faulty.

USE SUFFICIENT LITTER.

The second step is to use sufficient litter or bedding.

Straw is the bedding material almost universally used on the farm. It will absorb from two to three times its weight of liquid. If the supply is scanty—and the past season has been a poor one for straw in many districts—it will pay to cut all the straw used as litter for finely cut it will absorb about three times as much liquid as uncut.

Dry Sawdust and Fine Shavings can be recommended as clean and satisfactory bedding materials. Their absorptive capacity according to fineness and dryness is from two to four times that of ordinary straw.

Peat Moss Commonly known as moss-litter (sphagnum) makes admirable bedding; it is soft and absorbent. It will absorb about ten times its own weight of liquor and possesses the further advantage of being able to retain any ammonia that may arise from the fermentation of the manure in the stable or outside.

...Muck and Peat when air-dried make excellent absorbents. They are being used as such to good effect on many Canadian farms. Deposits of these materials are of no uncommon occurrence in many parts of the Dominion and their value in this connection is fairly well known. Digging and piling are all that is necessary. Their use generally supplemental to the bedding proper being found more especially valuable in the gutter behind the cattle, and in and about the farm buildings where there may be liquid manure or drainage to absorb. This employment of muck can be strongly advised since thereby not only may a saving of much liquid plant food be effected at little cost but the bulk and value of the resulting manure very considerably increased by the organic matter and nitrogen of this naturally-occurring fertilizer. If there is a black muck or peat deposit on your farm or available in your neighbourhood don't neglect to use it in this way.

THE APPLICATION OF MANURE

In so far as it maybe practicable the manure should be drawn daily, fresh and direct, from the barn and stable to the land. For this purpose as long as the condition of the soil permits and there is little or no snow, use the manure-spreader (into which the manure from the carrier has been directly dumped) and distribute at once. This practice means not only a great economy in labour, but the prevention of losses in plant food and humus-forming materials that inevitably follow the accumulation of manure in the yard or piling in the field. It means also an equable and uniform distribution on the land—a of small importance.

...When the snow lies deep upon the ground, still draw out the manure to the fields—daily if possible—but instead of spreading pile in small heaps of 200 to 400 pounds each. Fifty heaps of 200 pounds each to the acre would mean an application of 10 tons.

With the advance of spring and the disappearance of the snow the piles of manure, now possibly elevated a foot or more on a foundation of snow, are turned over and, free from frost, scattered.

The advice given in this circular as to the winter application of manure is based on the results of experimental work conducted at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. These experiments proved:-

1. That manure left in a loose pile in the yard suffers very considerable losses, chiefly through the leaching away of soluble nitrogen and potash compounds, but partly through fermentation (heating) and consequent destruction of organic matter with its nitrogen. In the course of a few weeks these losses may amount to one third or more of the initial value of the manure.

2. That manure in large heaps or piles—whether in yard or field—heated rapidly, even in the coldest weather. In the course of three months—January to March—manure so piled lost, chiefly through excessive fermentation, 60 per cent of its original organic matter and nearly 30 per cent of its nitrogen.

3. That heaps of 400 pounds each, put out on the fields fresh from the barn and stable (mixed manure) showed no sign of heating throughout the experiment, January to March. For the greater part of the period these small heaps were frozen through and careful analysis made immediately before scattering them in the spring showed that while frozen there had been absolutely less loss either in plant food constituents or organic matter.

A SOLDIER'S FAMILY

Mrs. R. W. Gregory of Fredericton has a unique distinction in the way of family. She herself was the daughter of a soldier who was the wife of a soldier the mother of two soldiers the grandmother of five soldiers and the aunt of five soldiers all of whom are in khaki with the exception of her father who fought in the Crimean War and was discharged and two nephews who have been killed in the present war.

TAX BACHELORS AND ON WIDOWERS

MONTREAL, Jan. 23—Bachelors and childless widowers are to be taxed if the wishes of the civic committee. Childrenless widowers are to be taxed on new sources of revenue are headed.

This committee composed of members of the Board of Control and other civic officials held a meeting at Montreal, when it was resolved to accept the suggestion of the League of Real Estate Proprietors to the effect that a tax of \$5 be levied on bachelors or childless widowers twenty-five years of age and over residing and having their place of business in Montreal. The estimate of the committee was that \$150,000 could be derived from this source.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

TAKING NO CHANCE

Most mother-in-law stories are "chestnuts." The following, however, is new.

It appears that a man, whom we will call Jones, put up with the presence of his wife's mother in the house for several months.

At length he felt that he could stand it no longer and he went off for a long holiday. He didn't tell his wife where he was going, but to retrace the trail might follow him, but left his address with his brother.

Soon after his departure the mother-in-law fell ill and died suddenly.

The brother, in a quandary, wired to Jones, "Mother-in-law dead. What shall I do about the funeral? Ordinary burial, cremation or embalming?"

Quickly came the reply, "Take no chances; try all three."

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE A

TOKIO, Jan. 25—"Japan self responsible for the maintenance of peace in this part of the world, and consequently, in the event of that peace being endangered to the inevitable detriment of our interests, the Government of Japan will not hesitate a moment to take the proper Japanese Premier, spoke at the opening of the Diet yesterday in referring to the internal disorders in Russia spreading to the Russian possessions in Eastern Asia.

Clary's
Instruments
New Brunswick
Preston Granite.
Metronome Work
etc., Promptly
attended to

A. Rottler
Montreal
A pure bred Shetland
old and only 2 days old
David Kinsman,
3 lbs